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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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For the American Farmer.

WHEAT, WHEAT, THE IDENTICAL WHEAT.

Ministers of the gospel differ in their opinions; lawyers differ; the pretty girls differ about their beaux; the beaux about the pretty girls, and why not Doctors and Farmers differ?

Some time past I observed in your valuable paper, a communication from Doctor Muse, of Cambridge, relative to the German and Mediterranean Wheat, in which a strong effort is made to make them two varieties of wheat. The German wheat he procured from you in the fall of 1841, and in the fall 1842 obtained 10 bushels called the Mediterranean wheat from a "gentleman in Talbot." He says they are now growing side by side, and both are exempt from the fly and frost, and the German wheat fully realizes the character assigned to it, by Dr. Naudain, and the Hon. John Taliaferro.

I also agree that it does: what does the Hon. John Taliaferro say? In a letter dated May 22d, 1841, addressed to J. B. Gray of Fredericksburg, Va., he says, "In a conversation with Dr. Naudain, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian Fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me, that the farmers in Delaware had for some years past cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect—and he kindly offered to send me a specimen for trial; accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkable fine one it is, without the least injury from the Hessian Fly or Rust, two formidable enemies to wheat." Not living far from the gentleman of Talbot from whom the Doctor obtained the 10 bushels of Mediterranean wheat last fall, and having frequently heard the history of it, I beg leave to state it. He has often remarked, that about ten years past he had an occasion to visit Pennsylvania, a short time previous to harvest, which year was fatal to wheat, owing to the fly &c. Having left a poor crop of wheat in Talbot, seeing similar samples as he travelled through Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil counties, after passing Middletown in Delaware, about a mile, suddenly a beautiful lot of wheat made its appearance; at that time a gentleman was meeting him; he stopped to view the wheat; when the stranger appeared, he observed, "sir, I have travelled nearly one hundred miles, have seen no good wheat until now; can you tell me the cause of that lot of wheat being so uncommonly good?" "yes, sir," said he, "It is a new kind of wheat which has just been received by some farmers in this state, which they call Mediterranean wheat." The Talbot gentleman stopped that night about three miles above Elkton, and was relating the circumstance to a friend, who replied, "the same wheat is growing near New Ark in Delaware; he had seen it and was pleased with it." "Then sir, will you please to purchase me a barrel of it, and send it to me," which was done. Thus you see that the Hon. John Taliaferro procured his wheat from the Hon. A. Naudain, who lives in Delaware, but ten miles from New Ark, where the Talbot gentleman procured his there a few years previous; and Dr. Muse says, that Taliaferro and Naudain fully realized the character assigned to it. Do you want stronger proof of its being the same wheat; but you shall have other proof. I have understood that the Talbot county gentleman pro-

cured two heads of Dr. Muse's German, and two heads of the Mediterranean which grew side by side on a gentleman's farm in Talbot, and laid them before the Trustees of the agricultural society at their last meeting, who pronounced them to be one and the same; and I have understood from a gentleman who saw them grow side by side, that it would take more than two optic instruments to aid nature to discover the difference. "The Doctor supposes that wheat may be impaired by having Rye in the same field—I should suppose any wheat capable of resisting the Fly, scab, and rust would not be materially changed by the influence of Rye. I have frequently heard that the wheat fields of the Talbot gentleman were infested with Rye, and when spoken to on the subject, he would laugh, and say I have never seen much inconvenience from it—it only helps out a bad crop, and when a Tax gatherer, under the authority of an unconstitutional, federal law, approaches the field—it damps him by casting a Rye fall on him.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

Talbot County, August 22, 1843.

For the American Farmer.

THE WHEAT FLY.

Mr. Editor,—The letter which was published over my name, in the American Farmer of July 5th, was written to a particular friend, who for several years, and until very lately, was a skilful and judicious farmer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. I deem it proper to say this much of the origin of the letter, in order to account for the language of familiarity which it employs relative to the pursuit of the person to whom it was written. I will add that the letter was published with my full knowledge and approbation.

In part it was designed to offer suggestions or speculations, as well as to express a decided opinion in relation to the Hessian Fly, and other destroyers of our fruits and grain.

Since my return from a temporary absence from home, my attention has been called to two notices of that letter, one by 'Agricultor,' and the other by 'Gideon B. Smith.'

I have read with attention the criticisms of those two gentlemen, and as you well remark, if my letter has produced no other effect it has at least elicited from those two gentlemen, information, well worth the trouble it cost to procure it.

But after a candid perusal of their papers, I am constrained to say that they have not entirely removed the difficulties which embarrass their theory in my view of it, nor have they followed out with their explanations the facts which my letter adverted to.

Agricultor misapprehends me on some points, and does not make himself distinctly understood on others. I say just what he does, that "the insect in the fly state commits no ravages at all by eating." I used the term fly in a general sense in which it is spoken of by every body as the thing which destroys the wheat, although it is only in the larva state that it does its mischief. It was in this state, I apprehend, when it passed from the wheat to the oats, as related in my letter, and therefore did not involve the necessity of two generations of the insect, in that short space of time.

The suggestion that the insect becomes oviparous in the fly state, is abundantly established in Dr. Smith's list of authorities. But the further suggestion, which was not submitted as an opinion, or a fact, that these eggs might probably produce some insect of a higher grade in the insect tribe, affords Agricultor the occasion of playing off a little agreeable wit, and hurries him to the conclusion, that under such a law of generation as this, "this formidable insect must soon become extinct."

But why should it, if every successive crop of wheat produces a new generation of this insect? As well might Agricultor say that, converting the grains of wheat into flour must soon cause wheat to become extinct. Agricultor thinks that "if the Hessian fly depended for its production, upon the chemical action of heat and moisture, it is wonderful that its precise identical self has been produced for so many years!" What does he mean? Does he mean to say that the almighty power which ordained that one race of insects should be propagated by the egg, could not ordain that another race should perpetuate its generations in combination with vegetable matters, with the same unerring fixedness and identity of character? and will he undertake to say, that one would be less an act of infinite wisdom than the other? does not the wheat and the corn, and every other vegetable that grows, depend chiefly upon the chemical action of heat and moisture, and has he ever known any of these to lose their identity and turn into something else? Agricultor has seen swarms of "weevil" coming out of heaps of wheat in its parent state fully winged, and others have seen them coming quite as numerous in the larva state. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to this particular phenomenon, that this is the true wheat fly.

I most respectfully recommend to Agricultor a patient and particular examination of the gummy substance which appears on the fresh twigs of the daily-rose bush, whether growing in or out of the house, next Spring. I think he will not find the aphid there unless that insect possesses the extraordinary power of reducing itself to invisibility, while its young are as easily discovered as the leaves on the bush. The young certainly do not appear large at first, and become smaller afterwards.

The Pea Bug, is set forth in rather a dubious light, we may well say; since his operations are performed only in the night. "These insects act by night," says Agricultor, "and are not seen to perform their operation." Well, this I suppose has always been the case, and how has it become an established fact that this bug inserts an egg in the pea? Why nobody has seen it performing such an operation in the day, and therefore inference must serve for demonstration, and what we can't see, we must believe; it is done in the night. I did not suppose that a theory defended by so much tact and knowledge as are displayed by your two correspondents in its support, would need the aid of darkness, and a blind faith in dubious uncertainties to keep it together.

Doctor Smith notices my letter with his usual facility of communication and fulness of knowledge.

This is not the first time that I have had the pleasure of receiving light from his instructive pen. But it is the first time that I ever heard that similar opinions to those contained in my letter had been published. Some Mr. Simple, the Dr. informs us, was simple enough, I don't know how long ago, to come to the same conclusion, and to defend his theory by the same facts which I have employed. And yet the Dr. asserts, that "with animals of a size and habits that enable us to observe them continually, no one ever doubts as to their origin!" Certainly Mr. Simple did! and Mr. Say, the naturalist too, differs most materially from the Dr. in his opinion as to the mode of this insect's propagation! and besides these, hundreds of others have expressed opinions and still entertain them, in relation to the Hessian fly quite different from those advanced by Dr. Smith.

In view then of the vast diversity of opinion held and defended by different writers, farmers and millers on this subject, I confess I cannot perceive the least cause for "mortification" which the Dr. connects with the exposure of my errors, if they are errors. I hope that this is not the course generally pursued by Dr. Smith. I should

suppose that one, of his liberal mind and ardent love of science, would rather invite the free expression of opinion and discussion than to taunt and threaten it with *mortifying exposure*, if upon examination it should be found not exactly in accordance with his own philosophic taste. Without a moment's hesitation I frankly confess, that I have never read the hundredth part of the writings which Dr. Smith has read upon this subject;—but still, it does not require one to read a great deal in this or any other department of the natural sciences, to be struck with the fact that teachers in philosophy are often as wide apart as the poles, as well in their premises as in their conclusions.

The "Cow and Calf" story was just such an one as might be supposed would linger about the Dr.'s fancy with much vividness, as it is so entirely in accordance with those wild and senseless speculations which were hatched out of the great *morus multicaulis* egg! in the incubation of which I believe the Dr. was considerably distinguished; but whether he ever experienced any "mortification" from the exposure of that "monstrous humbuggery," it has not been his pleasure to tell us. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was not very kind in the Dr. to drive his cow and calf into this discussion at this time, seeing that the people are not done smarting yet under the wounds they received from the "cutting-open" and "cutting-to-pieces" operation of the *morus multicaulis* dissections!

The natural history of the Hessian fly as quoted by Dr. Smith, may be the true history of that insect, but it is not entirely free from difficulties, and certainly does not "upset" the theory I have endeavored to support. He states that the fly deposits eggs in the blade of the newly grown wheat, 20, 30, &c. together. When these eggs hatch, the young larva *creeps down* the leaf and fastens upon the stalk. The same instinct which would lead one of these larvae to descend to the stalk, would impel all the rest to take the same course! But how many of these are found upon a stalk of wheat in the flax state? is it usual to find over three or four, or at most, half a dozen? What becomes of all the rest is a question of some consequence.

When the larva descends to its station in the stalk, it soon becomes enclosed in a shell; does it feed on the wheat whilst thus shut up in its shell? the next step in its progress is the perfect fly when it leaves this shelly coat! and in which state Agricultor admits that it does not eat the wheat. A very short time is allowed for the extensive ravages committed by this insect upon our wheat fields.

This history gives *two generations* of the fly, corresponding precisely with the *two growths* of the wheat, one in the fall and in the other in the spring, just as they are called for by the theory which I am advocating. But to return to the history given to us. If all these flies, the egg-bearers I mean, deposit eggs as numerous as stated, and all of these eggs produce larva, and all of these larvae impelled by one instinct, fall to sucking the tender stalk, it is very wonderful that any wheat at all should survive their ravages!

The proof is not so clear as might be desired, that these eggs produce the animalculæ which are found imbedded in the stalk of the wheat, so very sparsely, in comparison to the vast number of eggs which are said to be deposited on the leaf of the wheat.

These eggs no doubt produce something, but that, whatever that may be, it creeps down and buries itself in the stalk of the wheat, is a mere *inference*, I suppose, and does not stand very well in view of the vast quantity of eggs which are said to produce them, unless forsooth it shall be said that some three or four or half dozen of the larvae unite and drive off all the rest, and take possession of the stalk themselves, a fact nowhere set forth I believe in the natural history of this insect.

But if we admit all that is said in this history of the Hessian fly, still as I have said before it does not "upset" the opinion advanced in my letter, viz: that animal and vegetable life co-exist, and are produced in connexion with each other!

No one will pretend to say that this history of the fly accounts in any way for the fact that both the larva and the fly are seen escaping from the *naked grain* under different circumstances. Suppose it is said that this is not the Hessian fly! this does not alter the case; it is an insect, and is the product of the grain, without, so far as any proof has yet been offered, the presence of the agency of any parent fly.

One of our best informed and most extensive millers, however, assures me that this is the true *wheat fly*; and that frequently on removing the hatches from the hold of the vessel containing a cargo of wheat, he has seen clouds of them arise from the wheat, having come out of the grain during its confinement in the heated air of the hold of the vessel. It is fair, I suppose, that I should say that this miller is no *eggite*, but a full believer in the doctrine of the "vegetable production of an animal." I was glad to find so much experience and observation as he evinced in his views, on my side of this question.

Your correspondents cautiously abstain from applying the principles of their egg theory, to the hairy looking worm found in the heart of the barrel of flour, when the flour is passing through its change, or to the *kilm-drying* process by which the appearance of this worm is said to be prevented.

I had intended, Mr. Editor, to present some facts connected with the history of some of the species of the *coccus* genus, to show that these very curious insects have long held the philosophic world in doubt as to whether they were to be assigned to the vegetable or animal kingdom. But I have already trespassed too much upon your columns; I will conclude for the present by giving the remarks of the writer in Reese's Encyclopedia, on these Coccoi, and leave others to determine how far they may be applicable to the present theory of our wheat fly.

"Notwithstanding" says this writer, "so much has already been written on this subject, we are persuaded no small degree of uncertainty prevails with regard to the true history of this insect, and time alone can develop it. The natural history and transformations of this insect have not hitherto been attended to by any accurate and well informed observer, upon whom we may implicitly rely."

Georgetown, D. C. Aug. 16. S. McKENNEY.

SEA-WEED AS A MANURE.

Among green manures of great value is the sea-weed or sea-ware of our coast. The marine plants of which it is composed, differ from the green vegetables grown upon land in—

1. The greater rapidity with which they undergo decay. When laid as top-dressing upon the land, they melt down, as it were, and in a short time almost entirely disappear. Mixed with soil into a compost or with quick lime, they speedily crumble down into a black earth, in which little or no trace of the plant can be perceived.

2. By the greater proportion of saline or other inorganic matter which these plants, in their dry state contain. It is these substances which are obtained in the form of kelp when dry sea-weeds are burned in the air.

The ash from 1000 lbs. of kelp, according to Fagerson consists of—

Gypsum,	63.4 lbs.
Carbonate of lime,	34.1 "
Iodide of sodium,	2.7 "
Other salts of soda,	29.9 "
Silica, oxide of iron, and early phosphates,	31.1 "
	161.2

This ash contains less potash, but more soda and gypsum, than the grasses, and hence may be expected to exercise a somewhat different influence upon vegetation, from other green manures.

It is of importance to bear in mind that the saline and other inorganic matters which are contained in the sea-weed we lay upon our fields, form a *positive addition* to the land. If we plow in a green crop where it grew, we restore to the soil the same saline matter, only what the plants have taken from it, while the addition of sea-weed imparts to the soil an entirely new supply.

In the Western Isles, sea-weed is extensively collected and employed as a manure—and on the north-east coast of Ireland, the farming fishermen go out in their boats and hook it up from considerable depths in the sea.

It is applied either immediately as a top-dressing, especially to grass lands—or it is previously made into a compost with earth, with lime, or with shell-sand. Thus mixed with lime, it has been used with advantage as a top-dressing for the young wheat crop; and with shell-sand it is the general manure for the potato crop among the Western islanders. It may also be mixed with farm-yard manure or even peat moss, both of which it brings into a more rapid fermentation. In some of the Western Isles, and in Jersey, it is burned to a light, more or less coaly powder, and in this form is applied successfully as a top-

dressing to various crops. There is no reason to doubt that the most economical method is to make it into a compost with absorbent earth and lime, or to plow it in at once in the fresh state.

In the Western Islands, one cartload of farmyard manure is considered equal to 2½ of fresh sea-weed, or to 1½ after it has stood two months in a heap. The sea-weed has this value only with respect to its action on the first crop.—*Johnston's Lectures.*

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

The cultivation of the strawberry near a good market is a profitable business, as this delicious fruit readily sells at a fair price. We have lately visited the farm and garden at the House of Industry, in South Boston, belonging to the city of Boston, and under the superintendence of Capt. Daniel Chandler, who is among the best cultivators, in the various branches of agriculture and horticulture in the country. Among the various things that flourish remarkably well under his wise management we noticed particularly his method of cultivating the strawberry, as it was done with much economy as to labor and manure, and attended with excellent success.

He prefers a good soil for this plant, of a sandy loam, rather moist, but not wet, though a wet soil will answer by throwing it up in ridges about three feet apart, with drains between the ridges of about two feet in width, which serve also as paths. These drains may be 8, 12, 15, or 20 inches deep, according to the wetness of the soil. A very dry soil will not answer for this fruit, as it will sometimes occasion a failure in a very dry time.

The land should be made fine and mellow by a previous tilled crop, if it be not already so, and it should be made rich with compost, or fine mellow manure before setting the plants. When Capt. Chandler has occasion to set new plantations, he attends to it immediately after the crop is taken off, but if it be done in August or the first of September, if it be dry and warm, the new plants will give a good crop the next season, but the sooner this is done after the crop is off the better.

He sets his new plantations in this way. The land being first properly prepared, trenches are made about four feet apart, then plants are taken upon the shovel, with a large shovelful of soil in connection, and placed in the trenches. These rows of plants will soon throw out runners in every direction and cover the whole ground. The next spring these old plants, that have been set in the trenches, are turned in with a spade, and these places are used as walks till the crop comes off. Then the plants are turned in on each side the paths and the paths made loose and mellow, leaving a row of plants, a foot or more wide, in the centre, from which the space between will be supplied with new plants in the same manner as practiced the previous year.

In this way the land is used alternately for beds and for paths, the land made rich and light by turning in the plants and roots, and the cultivation is mostly done without working among plants; and the land is supplied with a new set of plants without any trouble in transplanting, and by this mode of cultivation, a very little manure is sufficient, after the soil is once well prepared. Before cold weather a small dressing of light mellow horse manure is put around the plants to protect them in the winter, and this is worked into the soil in the spring.

We believe that this is the best mode that can be practised. Capt. Chandler has pursued it a number of years, and he thinks that by this mode of returning the plants to the soil, which is the best manure, it may be followed to advantage a long course of years, perhaps for ages.—This season was unfavorable to the strawberry on account of the drought, yet he sold from about two and one-half acres 600 dollars worth, and he supposes the produce would have been about twice as large had the season been favorable.

Capt. Chandler prefers the Early Virginia for a main crop—next to this, the Wood. This last does the best of any kind in shady places. Hovey's is of an excellent quality, and a good bearer—a better bearer than any other large variety. He has not yet made many experiments with it, but he has a very favorable opinion of it from the experience he has. He says that the Royal Scarlet is a shy bearer, and the quality not good; and he does not think favorably of Keene's Seedling. At this place plants may be obtained on very favorable terms, which may be an object when some thousands are wanted.—*Boston Cul.*

Industry and frugality, is the surest road to independence.

GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Mr. Editor:—Some thirty years ago, after I bought my farm, I tried a number of experiments to satisfy myself when was the best time to plough sward land for planting the next spring. When I was a boy it was the universal practice to plough late in the fall, and many practice it now. This is bad management; at that time of the year the grass is all dead and it will take two years to rot it. I tried plowing in the spring, immediately before planting; this is much better than late in the fall.

But the best plan, which I adopted a few years since, is to plough the last of August or the fore part of September. You then have a green crop to plough in. Turn the furrow over flat and roll it down hard so as not to have the sod harrow up, then sow on a bushel of rye, to the acre, and the feed you will get in the fall will more than pay you the expense of the rye and sowing. Let the Rye stand and grow until you want to plant, say from the fifteenth to the twentieth of May. If your land is good it will be headed out and be a good crop to plough in, which will be equal to a good coat of manure.

I have frequently recommended this to farmers but they are so afraid to try any thing new that it has very seldom been attempted. Yet I hope they will try it this season; if they will I think they will like the plan.

Yours in haste, BENJAMIN WHEELER.

✂ We have always found green crops, ploughed in, the cheapest manure we could procure. If a man harrows in an acre on tolerable corn land and buries that rye by the 20th of May, it will make him a very good dressing for a crop of corn next summer.

Now calculate the cost of your dressing. It costs you the value of one bushel of rye and the harrowing of the land. This is all your dressing will cost for your corn crop when your plan is to plough twice before planting. Yet where will you find a man bold enough to bury an acre of rye in May after it has grown three or four feet high? His neighbors would be in his hair if he should attempt any such thing.—*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*

FALL SEEDING.—As soon as haying and English grain harvesting are over, your attention will be needed to prepare for fall seeding. In order to do this, you will need to plough in August, and to gather up and work over the manures that were left in spring, or made in the cow-yard and hog's pen in summer. You cannot use manures to better advantage in Maine than by applying a large portion of them to seeding down grass seed on the green sward furrow, or on stubble or potato ground, in the latter part of August;—or by spreading it, after being well mixed with a large proportion of loam or other matter, on your low lands that are not to be ploughed. This latter operation should not be performed till late in the fall; it will answer well in November; and a good harrowing after the compost manure is spread will not hurt your grass plat. A little herdsgrass seed may be sown after it is too late for it to vegetate, or it may be thrown on in April where you will find the effect of the new seed in the following fall and following year.

The only time to work your low and wet grounds is in August or autumn. And as you cannot seed down such grounds in the spring you should do it either early enough to let the grass get root, or so late in November that the seed will not vegetate before spring. The safest and best time for seeding down, is the latter part of August, when the ground is wet enough for the purpose; and if a dressing of compost manure is then put on the surface; and well mixed by means of the harrow, you need not fear any frost that you have in Maine on your tender grass. It will look naked and lonesome for a time and you will think it needs some grain to protect it; yet grain is more liable to be winter killed than this young grass, and grain affords it not the least protection.—*Hollowell Cul.*

PRICE OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.—We find in the Buffalo Commercial, a paper of sound judgment and accurate information, these sensible views about the probable prices of bread stuffs and the mischief caused by inconsiderate speculation therein:

The Wheat harvest is now pretty much completed throughout the country, and all concede that it is unusually great, yet comparatively little wheat has been brought to market. Dealers complain sometimes of what they are pleased to denominate "editorial management of the flour and wheat trade." We have no desire to interfere with any man's private legitimate business, but the whole public is deeply interested in the subject of wheat and flour, and at

the risk of subjecting ourselves to farther animadversions, we will offer some remarks upon it.

A few weeks since we deprecated the wild speculations in breadstuffs, then rife, and predicted the evil consequences which have since been realized.—But we have not yet seen the full effects of the disturbing force then brought to bear upon the market:—It is the misfortune, and one of the most serious hazards of the produce trade, that a few rash or reckless men, with but small means even, may by their operations disturb the market for a whole year, and well nigh ruin prudent cautious men who are engaged in the business.

The great and unusual rise in the price of wheat, a few weeks since, was caused mainly by a few operators in Troy and Rochester who drove up wheat here to \$1.15. All well informed dealers knew that price could not be maintained, and held still, until, after trembling a while on the highest figure, wheat has again sunk to 85 cents. Now comes the pinch and illustration of the effects of the speculative movement. Those who were engaged in it have been pretty much cleaned out—a matter of no sort of consequence, so far as the public is concerned—but what is of importance, is, that the fair regular dealer finds but little to do. Present prices will not draw forth the crop. The ideas of the farmers have been raised by \$1.15 paid 1st July, and such as are able to hold on will do so until next spring, when an avalanche will overwhelm the market, or until some sanguine dealer offers prices which the general will not sustain.

NEW METHOD OF CURING CLOVER HAY.—We were informed by Mr. Herbert Trull, that in New Hampshire, adjoining Massachusetts, some farmers have been in the habit, for several years, of raking their clover as soon as mowed, and salting it well in the windrow, and tumbling it up immediately, leaving it to ferment and cure. They speak highly of the practice, as preventing waste, saving labor, and improving the quality of the hay.

We have never adopted this practice, tho' we cure all our hay in the swath or cock, and never spread a cock, except in case of heavy rains. Thus has our coarse hay, of which, this season, much has averaged from 2 1-2 to 4 tons per acre, been dried through perfectly; when, had we spread it in the usual way, it would have dried on the outside and became musty in the mow: besides, it is as green as herbs dried in the shade. We calculate that in mere labor we have saved all of \$25 this season, and our hay is in every respect better.

ANIMAL POISONS.—The venom of the bee and the wasp has a liquid contained in a small vesicle, forced through the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Fontana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance of the poison of the viper. This of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp. The sting of the bee should be immediately extracted; and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with one ounce of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their poison is sufficiently virulent. Soft poultices of fresh flesh, bread and milk, or in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to the sting of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes. The specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed. The flesh of the rattle-snake itself is in some parts of America reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly, if not quite as well, as any other soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflammation induced by the poison in the part bitten, is often arrested and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the result of experiments made with the poison of the rattle-snake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Farmer's Encyclop.*

QUALITY OF NAILS.—S. B. Meritt, Esq., of North Scituate, writes us that the shingle nails which he used on his barn in 1836 are now rusted off and have left the shingles loose, though the shingles were good. Yet the old

shingles that had been on more than 30 years and were nearly worn through in 1836 were fastened with nails that were not rusted off.

Mr. M. inquires what kind of iron will last longest, and suggests that "the opened grained, unrefined, English iron, is the poorest for nails."

✂ There is a vast difference in iron and the open grained unrefined kinds will be most liable to rust because there is more surface exposed to the weather. The inside of compact or well wrought iron, never rusts till the outside decays; the open grained has too much outside.

Still we seldom hear of shingle nails failing after being driven, for the shingle keeps them from the weather. We shingled an old barn in 1836 that had a coat of shingles on more than 60 years old. The barn was built in 1769 and had not been re-shingled on that side—yet many of the shingles were fast, though others were worn through. They were split out from old swamp pine timber, as the builder often told us. The nails were of wrought iron; the boards were pitch pine, and nearly all of them were so sound that we let them remain, and put a new coat of shingles on them. It was no easy task to get out some of the old nails.

In these degenerate days buildings must be new shingled in less than 67 years; but no one has thought of providing against the rusting of nails in a tenth part of that time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

SILICA.—The chief ingredient in all sand-stones, and in nearly all sands and sandy soils, is known to chemists by the name of silica. Flints are nearly pure silica or silica. Common quartz rock is another form of the same substance; while the colorless and more or less transparent varieties of rock crystal and chalcodony present it in a state of almost perfect purity. It exists abundantly in almost all soils, constituting what is called their silicious portion, and is found in the ashes of all plants without exception, but especially in those of the grasses. Silica is without color, taste or smell, and cannot be melted by the strongest heat. As it occurs in the mineral kingdom—in the state of flint, of quartz, or of sand—it is perfectly insoluble in pure water, either cold or hot—does not dissolve in acid, and very slowly in alkaline solutions. When mixed with potash, soda, or lime, and heated in a crucible to a high temperature, it melts and forms a glass. Window and plate glass consists chiefly of silica, lime, and soda—flint glass contains litharge [oxide of lead] in place of the lime. But though the various forms of more or less pure silica, which are met with in the mineral kingdom, are absolutely insoluble in water, yet it sometimes occurs in nature, and can readily be prepared in a state in which pure water, and even acid solutions, will take it up in considerable quantity. In this state it may be obtained by reducing crown glass to a fine powder, and digesting it in strong muriatic acid, or by melting quartz sand in a large quantity of potash or soda, and afterwards treating the glass that is formed with diluted muriatic acid.

Silica is one of the most abundant substances in nature, and in combination with potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and alumina, it forms a large portion of all the so called crystalline (granitic, basaltic, &c.) rocks. The compounds of silica, with these bases, are called silicates. By the action of the air, and other causes, these silicates undergo decomposition, as glass does when digested with muriatic acid, and the silica is separated in a soluble state. Hence its presence in considerable quantity in the waters of many mineral and especially hot mineral springs, and in appreciable proportion in nearly all waters that rise from any considerable depth beneath the surface, or have made their way through any considerable depth of soil.

In the substance or living vegetable it exists, for the most part, in this state of combination—as well as in the form of an extremely delicate tissue, of which the fibres are exceedingly minute, and therefore expose a large surface to the action of any decomposing agent, or of any liquor capable of dissolving it. In the compost heaps these silicates undergo decomposition—and the more readily the less they have been previously dried, or the greener they are, and the silica of the plant is liberated in a soluble state. Whether or not, when thus liberated, it will be carried, uncombined into the roots of the plants by the water they absorb, will depend upon the quantity of potash or soda in the compost or in the soil, and upon other circumstances hereafter to be explained.

Agriculture is the basis of the wealth of a nation.

AULT'S FIRST RATE ENGLISH CABBAGE SEEDS.



Just received from Mr. J. J. Ault, Horticultural Seedsman, near London, our usual supply of first rate Early and Late CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds, viz. Bullock's Heart, Early York, Early Harvest, Early Birmingham, large Imperial, large Drum Head, large Flat Dutch, &c. The time to sow

these seeds is from 10th to the 20th September. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbage, will be given gratis with each parcel of seeds. They are of last year's growth and in most excellent order having been on the water only 13 days in the steam-ship to Boston, and are warranted equal to the seed we have been selling in this city for the last 20 years.

Also, early and late Cauliflower, Cape Broccoli, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by
SAML. AULT & SON,
25 4t cor. Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleazy. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman.
au 16

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by
N. H. R. DE COURSEY,
Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md.
au 9 tf

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.
Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a few days. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent	- - -	\$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	- - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	- - -	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	- - -	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	- - -	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	- - -	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order.
jy 26 A. & CO.

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to
S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.
no 9

OBED HUSSEY

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore,
Offer for sale at reduced prices,
Grain and Grass Scythes Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis	Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle, do	Dr. A. Tyson do
B. D. Hall, do	Moses Potter do
Mr. Hopkins, do	Jas. Rittenhouse do
Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.	

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838.
R. S. jr. & Co.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the very best description will answer. Apply at this office.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth.
ma 22



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds.
ap 12 S. SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED.

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

W.H. KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S" CELEBRATED HAT STORE,
74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST OF HOLLIDAY ST.
Established A. D. 1837.

FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

AS FOLLOWS:—

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body)	\$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article,	3 00
Do black Cassimer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture.	4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.

Look well and remember the name,

jy 26 tf KEEVIL & CO.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.
New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Limestone, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Miller Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from
ja 25 WM. M. DOWNING.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address
JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. V.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 30, 1843.

No. 15

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

For the American Farmer.

WHEAT, WHEAT, THE IDENTICAL WHEAT.

Ministers of the gospel differ in their opinions; lawyers differ; the pretty girls differ about their beaux; the beaux about the pretty girls, and why not Doctors and Farmers differ?

Some time past I observed in your valuable paper, a communication from Doctor Muse, of Cambridge, relative to the German and Mediterranean Wheat, in which a strong effort is made to make them two varieties of wheat. The German wheat he procured from you in the fall of 1841, and in the fall 1842 obtained 10 bushels called the Mediterranean wheat from a "gentleman in Talbot." He says they are now growing side by side, and both are exempt from the fly and frost, and the German wheat fully realizes the character assigned to it, by Dr. Naudain, and the Hon. John Taliaferro.

I also agree that it does: what does the Hon. John Taliaferro say? In a letter dated May 22d, 1841, addressed to J. B. Gray of Fredericksburg, Va., he says, "In a conversation with Dr. Naudain, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian Fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me, that the farmers in Delaware had for some years past cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect—and he kindly offered to send me a specimen for trial; accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkable fine one it is, without the least injury from the Hessian Fly or Rust, two formidable enemies to wheat." Not living far from the gentleman of Talbot from whom the Doctor obtained the 10 bushels of Mediterranean wheat last fall, and having frequently heard the history of it, I beg leave to state it. He has often remarked, that about ten years past he had an occasion to visit Pennsylvania, a short time previous to harvest, which year was fatal to wheat, owing to the fly &c. Having left a poor crop of wheat in Talbot, seeing similar samples as he travelled through Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil counties, after passing Middletown in Delaware, about a mile, suddenly a beautiful lot of wheat made its appearance; at that time a gentleman was meeting him; he stopped to view the wheat; when the stranger appeared, he observed, "sir, I have travelled nearly one hundred miles, have seen no good wheat until now; can you tell me the cause of that lot of wheat being so uncommonly good?" "yes, sir," said he, "It is a new kind of wheat which has just been received by some farmers in this state, which they call Mediterranean wheat." The Talbot gentleman stopped that night about three miles above Elkton, and was relating the circumstance to a friend, who replied, "the same wheat is growing near New Ark in Delaware; he had seen it and was pleased with it." "Then sir, will you please to purchase me a barrel of it, and send it to me," which was done. Thus you see that the Hon. John Taliaferro procured his wheat from the Hon. A. Naudain, who lives in Delaware, but ten miles from New Ark, where the Talbot gentleman procured his there a few years previous; and Dr. Muse says, that Taliaferro and Naudain fully realized the character assigned to it. Do you want stronger proof of its being the same wheat; but you shall have other proof. I have understood that the Talbot county gentleman pro-

cured two heads of Dr. Muse's German, and two heads of the Mediterranean which grew side by side on a gentleman's farm in Talbot, and laid them before the Trustees of the agricultural society at their last meeting, who pronounced them to be one and the same; and I have understood from a gentleman who saw them grow side by side, that it would take more than two optic instruments to aid nature to discover the difference. "The Doctor supposes that wheat may be impaired by having Rye in the same field—I should suppose any wheat capable of resisting the Fly, scab, and rust would not be materially changed by the influence of Rye. I have frequently heard that the wheat fields of the Talbot gentleman were infested with Rye, and when spoken to on the subject, he would laugh, and say I have never seen much inconvenience from it—it only helps out a bad crop, and when a Tax gatherer, under the authority of an unconstitutional, federal law, approaches the field—it damps him by casting a Rye fall on him.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

Talbot County, August 22, 1843.

For the American Farmer.

THE WHEAT FLY.

Mr. Editor,—The letter which was published over my name, in the American Farmer of July 5th, was written to a particular friend, who for several years, and until very lately, was a skilful and judicious farmer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. I deem it proper to say this much of the origin of the letter, in order to account for the language of familiarity which it employs relative to the pursuit of the person to whom it was written. I will add that the letter was published with my full knowledge and approbation.

In part it was designed to offer suggestions or speculations, as well as to express a decided opinion in relation to the Hessian Fly, and other destroyers of our fruits and grain.

Since my return from a temporary absence from home, my attention has been called to two notices of that letter, one by 'Agricultor,' and the other by 'Gideon B. Smith.'

I have read with attention the criticisms of those two gentlemen, and as you well remark, if my letter has produced no other effect it has at least elicited from those two gentlemen, information, well worth the trouble it cost to procure it.

But after a candid perusal of their papers, I am constrained to say that they have not entirely removed the difficulties which embarrass their theory in my view of it, nor have they followed out with their explanations the facts which my letter adverted to.

Agricultor misapprehends me on some points, and does not make himself distinctly understood on others. I say just what he does, that "the insect in the fly state commits no ravages at all by eating." I used the term fly in a general sense in which it is spoken of by every body as the thing which destroys the wheat, although it is only in the larva state that it does its mischief. It was in this state, I apprehend, when it passed from the wheat to the oats, as related in my letter, and therefore did not involve the necessity of two generations of the insect, in that short space of time.

The suggestion that the insect becomes oviparous in the fly state, is abundantly established in Dr. Smith's list of authorities. But the further suggestion, which was not submitted as an opinion, or a fact, that these eggs might probably produce some insect of a higher grade in the insect tribe, affords Agricultor the occasion of playing off a little agreeable wit, and hurries him to the conclusion, that under such a law of generation as this, "this formidable insect must soon become extinct."

But why should it, if every successive crop of wheat produces a new generation of this insect? As well might Agricultor say that, converting the grains of wheat into flour must soon cause wheat to become extinct. Agricultor thinks that "if the Hessian fly depended for its production, upon the chemical action of heat and moisture, it is wonderful that its precise identical self has been produced for so many years!" What does he mean? Does he mean to say that the almighty power which ordained that one race of insects should be propagated by the egg, could not ordain that another race should perpetuate its generations in combination with vegetable matters, with the same unerring fixedness and identity of character? and will he undertake to say, that one would be less an act of infinite wisdom than the other? does not the wheat and the corn, and every other vegetable that grows, depend chiefly upon the chemical action of heat and moisture, and has he ever known any of these to lose their identity and turn into something else? Agricultor has seen swarms of "weevil" coming out of heaps of wheat in its parent state fully winged, and others have seen them coming quite as numerous in the larva state. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to this particular phenomenon, that this is the true wheat fly.

I most respectfully recommend to Agricultor a patient and particular examination of the gummy substance which appears on the fresh twigs of the daily-rose bush, whether growing in or out of the house, next Spring. I think he will not find the aphid there unless that insect possesses the extraordinary power of reducing itself to invisibility, while its young are as easily discovered as the leaves on the bush. The young certainly do not appear large at first, and become smaller afterwards.

The Pea Bug, is set forth in rather a dubious light, we may well say; since his operations are performed only in the night. "These insects act by night," says Agricultor, "and are not seen to perform their operation." Well, this I suppose has always been the case, and how has it become an established fact that this bug inserts an egg in the pea? Why nobody has seen it performing such an operation in the day, and therefore inference must serve for demonstration, and what we can't see, we must believe; it is done in the night. I did not suppose that a theory defended by so much tact and knowledge as are displayed by your two correspondents in its support, would need the aid of darkness, and a blind faith in dubious uncertainties to keep it together.

Doctor Smith notices my letter with his usual facility of communication and fulness of knowledge.

This is not the first time that I have had the pleasure of receiving light from his instructive pen. But it is the first time that I ever heard that similar opinions to those contained in my letter had been published. Some Mr. Simple, the Dr. informs us, was simple enough, I don't know how long ago, to come to the same conclusion, and to defend his theory by the same facts which I have employed. And yet the Dr. asserts, that "with animals of a size and habits that enable us to observe them continually, no one ever doubts as to their origin!" Certainly Mr. Simple did! and Mr. Say, the naturalist too, differs most materially from the Dr. in his opinion as to the mode of this insect's propagation! and besides these, hundreds of others have expressed opinions and still entertain them, in relation to the Hessian fly quite different from those advanced by Dr. Smith.

In view then of the vast diversity of opinion held and defended by different writers, farmers and millers on this subject, I confess I cannot perceive the least cause for "mortification" which the Dr. connects with the exposure of my errors, if they are errors. I hope that this is not the course generally pursued by Dr. Smith. I should

suppose that one, of his liberal mind and ardent love of science, would rather invite the free expression of opinion and discussion than to taunt and threaten it with mortifying exposure, if upon examination it should be found not exactly in accordance with his own philosophic taste. Without a moment's hesitation I frankly confess, that I have never read the hundredth part of the writings which Dr. Smith has read upon this subject;—but still, it does not require one to read a great deal in this or any other department of the natural sciences, to be struck with the fact that teachers in philosophy are often as wide apart as the poles, as well in their premises as in their conclusions.

The "Cow and Calf" story was just such an one as might be supposed to linger about the Dr.'s fancy with much vividness, as it is so entirely in accordance with those wild and senseless speculations which were hatched out of the great *morus multicaulis* egg! in the incubation of which I believe the Dr. was considerably distinguished; but whether he ever experienced any "mortification" from the exposure of that monstrous humbuggery, it has not been his pleasure to tell us. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was not very kind in the Dr. to drive his cow and calf into this discussion at this time, seeing that the people are not done smarting yet under the wounds they received from the "cutting-open" and "cutting-to-pieces" operation of the *morus multicaulis* dissections!

The natural history of the Hessian fly as quoted by Dr. Smith, may be the true history of that insect, but it is not entirely free from difficulties, and certainly does not "upset" the theory I have endeavored to support. He states that the fly deposits eggs in the blade of the newly grown wheat, 20, 30, &c. together. When these eggs hatch, the young larva creeps down the leaf and fastens upon the stalk. The same instinct which would lead one of these larvae to descend to the stalk, would impel all the rest to take the same course! But how many of these are found upon a stalk of wheat in the flax state? is it usual to find over three or four, or at most, half a dozen? What becomes of all the rest is a question of some consequence.

When the larva descends to its station in the stalk, it soon becomes enclosed in a shell; does it feed on the wheat whilst thus shut up in its shell? the next step in its progress is the perfect fly when it leaves this shelly coat! and in which state Agriculture admits that it does not eat the wheat. A very short time is allowed for the extensive ravages committed by this insect upon our wheat fields.

This history gives two generations of the fly, corresponding precisely with the two growths of the wheat, one in the fall and in the other in the spring, just as they are called for by the theory which I am advocating. But to return to the history given to us. If all these flies, the egg-bearers I mean, deposit eggs as numerous as stated, and all of these eggs produce larva, and all of these larvae impelled by one instinct, fall to sucking the tender stalk, it is very wonderful that any wheat at all should survive their ravages!

The proof is not so clear as might be desired, that these eggs produce the animalculæ which are found imbedded in the stalk of the wheat, so very sparsely, in comparison to the vast number of eggs which are said to be deposited on the leaf of the wheat.

These eggs no doubt produce something, but that, whatever that may be, it creeps down and buries itself in the stalk of the wheat, is a mere inference, I suppose, and does not stand very well in view of the vast quantity of eggs which are said to produce them, unless forsooth it shall be said that some three or four or half dozen of the larvae unite and drive off all the rest, and take possession of the stalk themselves, a fact nowhere set forth I believe in the natural history of this insect.

But if we admit all that is said in this history of the Hessian fly, still as I have said before it does not "upset" the opinion advanced in my letter, viz: that animal and vegetable life co-exist, and are produced in connexion with each other!

No one will pretend to say that this history of the fly accounts in any way for the fact that both the larva and the fly are seen escaping from the naked grain under different circumstances. Suppose it is said that this is not the Hessian fly! this does not alter the case; it is an insect, and is the product of the grain, without, so far as any proof has yet been offered, the presence of the agency of any parent fly.

One of our best informed and most extensive millers, however, assures me that this is the true wheat fly; and that frequently on removing the hatches from the hold of the vessel containing a cargo of wheat, he has seen clouds of them arise from the wheat, having come out of the grain during its confinement in the heated air of the hold of the vessel. It is fair, I suppose, that I should say that this miller is no eggite, but a full believer in the doctrine of the "vegetable production of an animal." I was glad to find so much experience and observation as he evinced in his views, on my side of this question.

Your correspondents cautiously abstain from applying the principles of their egg theory, to the hairy looking worm found in the heart of the barrel of flour, when the flour is passing through its change, or to the kiln-drying process by which the appearance of this worm is said to be prevented.

I had intended, Mr. Editor, to present some facts connected with the history of some of the species of the *coccus* genus, to show that these very curious insects have long held the philosophic world in doubt as to whether they were to be assigned to the vegetable or animal kingdom. But I have already trespassed too much upon your columns; I will conclude for the present by giving the remarks of the writer in Reese's Encyclopedia, on these Coccoi, and leave others to determine how far they may be applicable to the present theory of our wheat fly.

"Notwithstanding" says this writer, "so much has already been written on this subject, we are persuaded no small degree of uncertainty prevails with regard to the true history of this insect, and time alone can develop it. The natural history and transformations of this insect have not hitherto been attended to by any accurate and well informed observer, upon whom we may implicitly rely."

Georgetown, D. C. Aug. 16.

S. McKENNEY.

SEA-WEED AS A MANURE.

Among green manures of great value is the sea-weed or sea-ware of our coast. The marine plants of which it is composed, differ from the green vegetables grown upon land in—

1. The greater rapidity with which they undergo decay. When laid as top-dressing upon the land, they melt down, as it were, and in a short time almost entirely disappear. Mixed with soil into a compost or with quick lime, they speedily crumble down into a black earth, in which little or no trace of the plant can be perceived.

2. By the greater proportion of saline or other inorganic matter which these plants, in their dry state contain. It is these substances which are obtained in the form of kelp when dry sea-weeds are burned in the air.

The ash from 1000 lbs. of kelp, according to Fagertrom consists of—

Gypsum,	63.4 lbs.
Carbonate of lime,	34.1 "
Iodide of sodium,	2.7 "
Other salts of soda,	29.9 "
Silica, oxide of iron, and early phosphates,	31.1 "
	161.2

This ash contains less potash, but more soda and gypsum, than the grasses, and hence may be expected to exercise a somewhat different influence upon vegetation, from other green manures.

It is of importance to bear in mind that the saline and other inorganic matters which are contained in the sea-weed we lay upon our fields, form a positive addition to the land. If we plow in a green crop where it grew, we restore to the soil the same saline matter, only what the plants have taken from it, while the addition of sea-weed imparts to the soil an entirely new supply.

In the Western Isles, sea-weed is extensively collected and employed as a manure—and on the north-east coast of Ireland, the farming fishermen go out in their boats and hook it up from considerable depths in the sea.

It is applied either immediately as a top-dressing, especially to grass lands—or it is previously made into a compost with earth, with lime, or with shell-sand. Thus mixed with lime, it has been used with advantage as a top-dressing for the young wheat crop; and with shell-sand it is the general manure for the potato crop among the Western islanders. It may also be mixed with farm-yard manure or even peat moss, both of which it brings into a more rapid fermentation. In some of the Western Isles, and in Jersey, it is burned to a light, more or less coaly powder, and in this form is applied successfully as a top-

dressing to various crops. There is no reason to doubt that the most economical method is to make it into a compost with absorbent earth and lime, or to plow it in at once in the fresh state.

In the Western Islands, one cartload of farmyard manure is considered equal to 2½ of fresh sea-weed, or to 1½ after it has stood two months in a heap. The sea-weed has this value only with respect to its action on the first crop.—*Johnston's Lectures.*

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

The cultivation of the strawberry near a good market is a profitable business, as this delicious fruit readily sells at a fair price. We have lately visited the farm and garden at the House of Industry, in South Boston, belonging to the city of Boston, and under the superintendence of Capt. Daniel Chandler, who is among the best cultivators, in the various branches of agriculture and horticulture in the country. Among the various things that flourish remarkably well under his wise management we noticed particularly his method of cultivating the strawberry, as it was done with much economy as to labor and manure, and attended with excellent success.

He preferred a good soil for this plant, of a sandy loam, rather moist, but not wet, though a wet soil will answer by throwing it up in ridges about three feet apart, with drains between the ridges of about two feet in width, which serve also as paths. These drains may be 8, 12, 15, or 20 inches deep, according to the wetness of the soil. A very dry soil will not answer for this fruit, as it will sometimes occasion a failure in a very dry time.

The land should be made fine and mellow by a previous tilled crop, if it be not already so, and it should be made rich with compost, or fine mellow manure before setting the plants. When Capt. Chandler has occasion to set new plantations, he attends to it immediately after the crop is taken off, but if it be done in August or the first of September, if it be dry and warm, the new plants will give a good crop the next season, but the sooner this is done after the crop is off the better.

He sets his new plantations in this way. The land being first properly prepared, trenches are made about four feet apart, then plants are taken upon the shovel, with a large shovelful of soil in connection, and placed in the trenches. These rows of plants will soon throw out runners in every direction and cover the whole ground. The next spring these old plants, that have been set in the trenches, are turned in with a spade, and these places are used as walks till the crop comes off. Then the plants are turned in on each side the paths and the paths made loose and mellow, leaving a row of plants, a foot or more wide, in the centre, from which the space between will be supplied with new plants in the same manner as practiced the previous year.

In this way the land is used alternately for beds and for paths, the land made rich and light by turning in the plants and roots, and the cultivation is mostly done without working among plants; and the land is supplied with a new set of plants without any trouble in transplanting, and by this mode of cultivation, a very little manure is sufficient, after the soil is once well prepared. Before cold weather a small dressing of light mellow horse manure is put around the plants to protect them in the winter, and this is worked into the soil in the spring.

We believe that this is the best mode that can be practised. Capt. Chandler has pursued it a number of years, and he thinks that by this mode of returning the plants to the soil, which is the best manure, it may be followed to advantage a long course of years, perhaps for ages.—This season was unfavorable to the strawberry on account of the drought, yet he sold from about two and one-half acres 600 dollars worth, and he supposes the produce would have been about twice as large had the season been favorable.

Capt. Chandler prefers the Early Virginia for a main crop—next to this, the Wood. This last does the best of any kind in shady places. Hovey's is of an excellent quality, and a good bearer—a better bearer than any other large variety. He has not yet made many experiments with it, but he has a very favorable opinion of it from the experience he has. He says that the Royal Scarlet is a shy bearer, and the quality not good; and he does not think favorably of Keene's Seedling. At this place plants may be obtained on very favorable terms, which may be an object when some thousands are wanted.—*Boston Cul.*

Industry and frugality, is the surest road to independence.

GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Mr. Editor:—Some thirty years ago, after I bought my farm, I tried a number of experiments to satisfy myself when was the best time to plough sward land for planting the next spring. When I was a boy it was the universal practice to plough late in the fall, and many practice it now. This is bad management; at that time of the year the grass is all dead and it will take two years to rot it. I tried plowing in the spring, immediately before planting; this is much better than late in the fall.

But the best plan, which I adopted a few years since, is to plough the last of August or the fore part of September. You then have a green crop to plough in. Turn the furrow over flat and roll it down hard so as not to have the sod harrow up, then sow on a bushel of rye, to the acre, and the seed you will get in the fall will more than pay you the expense of the rye and sowing. Let the Rye stand and grow until you want to plant, say from the fifteenth to the twentieth of May. If your land is good it will be headed out and be a good crop to plough in, which will be equal to a good coat of manure.

I have frequently recommended this to farmers but they are so afraid to try any thing new that it has very seldom been attempted. Yet I hope they will try it this season; if they will I think they will like the plan.

Yours in haste, BENJAMIN WHEELER.

Ed.—We have always found green crops, ploughed in, the cheapest manure we could procure. If a man harrows in an acre on tolerable corn land and buries that rye by the 20th of May, it will make him a very good dressing for a crop of corn next summer.

Now calculate the cost of your dressing. It costs you the value of one bushel of rye and the harrowing of the land. This is all your dressing will cost for your corn crop when your plan is to plough twice before planting. Yet where will you find a man bold enough to bury an acre of rye in May after it has grown three or four feet high? His neighbors would be in his hair if he should attempt any such thing.—*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*

FALL SEEDING.—As soon as haying and English grain harvesting are over, your attention will be needed to prepare for fall seeding. In order to do this, you will need to plough in August, and to gather up and work over the manures that were left in spring, or made in the cow-yard and hog's pen in summer. You cannot use manures to better advantage in Maine than by applying a large portion of them to seeding down grass seed on the green sward furrow, or on stubble or potato ground, in the latter part of August;—or by spreading it, after being well mixed with a large proportion of loam or other matter, on your low lands that are not to be ploughed. This latter operation should not be performed till late in the fall; it will answer well in November; and a good harrowing after the compost manure is spread will not hurt your grass plat. A little herdsgrass seed may be sown after it is too late for it to vegetate, or it may be thrown on in April where you will find the effect of the new seed in the following fall and following year.

The only time to work your low and wet grounds is in August or autumn. And as you cannot seed down such grounds in the spring you should do it either early enough to let the grass get root, or so late in November that the seed will not vegetate before spring. The safest and best time for seeding down, is the latter part of August, when the ground is wet enough for the purpose; and if a dressing of compost manure is then put on the surface; and well mixed by means of the harrow, you need not fear any frost that you have in Maine on your tender grass. It will look naked and lonesome for a time and you will think it needs some grain to protect it; yet grain is more liable to be winter killed than this young grass, and grain affords it not the least protection.—*Hollowell Cul.*

PRICE OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.—We find in the Buffalo Commercial, a paper of sound judgment and accurate information, these sensible views about the probable prices of bread stuffs and the mischief caused by inconsiderate speculation therein:

The Wheat harvest is now pretty much completed throughout the country, and all concede that it is unusually great, yet comparatively little wheat has been brought to market. Dealers complain sometimes of what they are pleased to denominate "editorial management of the flour and wheat trade." We have no desire to interfere with any man's private legitimate business, but the whole public is deeply interested in the subject of wheat and flour, and at

the risk of subjecting ourselves to farther animadversions, we will offer some remarks upon it.

A few weeks since we deprecated the wild speculations in breadstuffs, then rife, and predicted the evil consequences which have since been realized.—But we have not yet seen the full effects of the disturbing force then brought to bear upon the market:—It is the misfortune, and one of the most serious hazards of the produce trade, that a few rash or reckless men, with but small means even, may by their operations disturb the market for a whole year, and well nigh ruin prudent cautious men who are engaged in the business.

The great and unusual rise in the price of wheat, a few weeks since, was caused mainly by a few operators in Troy and Rochester who drove up wheat here to \$1.15. All well informed dealers knew that price could not be maintained, and held still, until, after trembling a while on the highest figure, wheat has again sunk to 85 cents. Now comes the pinch and illustration of the effects of the speculative movement. Those who were engaged in it have been pretty much cleaned out—a matter of no sort of consequence, so far as the public is concerned—but what is of importance, is, that the fair regular dealer finds but little to do. Present prices will not draw forth the crop. The ideas of the farmers have been raised by \$1.15 paid 1st July, and such as are able to hold on will do so until next spring, when an avalanche will overwhelm the market, or until some sanguine dealer offers prices which the general will not sustain.

NEW METHOD OF CURING CLOVER HAY.—We were informed by Mr. Herbert Trull, that in New Hampshire, adjoining Massachusetts, some farmers have been in the habit, for several years, of raking their clover as soon as mowed, and salting it well in the windrow, and tumbling it up immediately, leaving it to ferment and cure. They speak highly of the practice, as preventing waste, saving labor, and improving the quality of the hay.

We have never adopted this practice, tho' we cure all our hay in the swarth or cock, and never spread a cock, except in case of heavy rains. Thus has our coarse hay, of which, this season, much has averaged from 2 1-2 to 4 tons per acre, been dried through perfectly; when, had we spread it in the usual way, it would have dried on the outside and became musty in the mow: besides, it is as green as herbs dried in the shade. We calculate that in mere labor we have saved all of \$25 this season, and our hay is in every respect better.

ANIMAL POISONS.—The venom of the bee and the wasp has a liquid contained in a small vesicle, forced through the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Fontana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance of the poison of the viper. This of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp. The sting of the bee should be immediately extracted; and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with one ounce of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their poison is sufficiently virulent. Soft poultices of fresh flesh, bread and milk, or in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to the sting of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes. The specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed. The flesh of the rattle-snake itself is in some parts of America reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly, if not quite as well, as any other soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflammation induced by the poison in the part bitten, is often arrested and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the result of experiments made with the poison of the rattle-snake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Farmer's Encyclop.*

QUALITY OF NAILS.—S. B. Merritt, Esq., of North Scituate, writes us that the shingle nails which he used on his barn in 1836 are now rusted off and have left the shingles loose, though the shingles were good. Yet the old

shingles that had been on more than 30 years and were nearly worn through in 1836 were fastened with nails that were not rusted off.

Mr. M. inquires what kind of iron will last longest, and suggests that "the opened grained, unrefined, English iron, is the poorest for nails."

Ed.—There is a vast difference in iron and the open grained unrefined kinds will be most liable to rust because there is more surface exposed to the weather. The inside of compact or well wrought iron, never rusts till the outside decays; the open grained has too much outside.

Still we seldom hear of shingle nails failing after being driven, for the shingle keeps them from the weather. We shingled an old barn in 1836 that had a coat of shingles on more than 60 years old. The barn was built in 1769 and had not been re-shingled on that side—yet many of the shingles were fast, though others were worn through. They were split out from old swamp pine timber, as the builder often told us. The nails were of wrought iron; the boards were pitch pine, and nearly all of them were so sound that we let them remain, and put a new coat of shingles on them. It was no easy task to get out some of the old nails.

In these degenerate days buildings must be new shingled in less than 67 years; but no one has thought of providing against the rusting of nails in a tenth part of that time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

SILICA.—The chief ingredient in all sand-stones, and in nearly all sands and sandy soils, is known to chemists by the name of silica. Flints are nearly pure siliceous or silica. Common quartz rock is another form of the same substance; while the colorless and more or less transparent varieties of rock crystal and chalcedony present it in a state of almost perfect purity. It exists abundantly in almost all soils, constituting what is called their silicious portion, and is found in the ashes of all plants without exception, but especially in those of the grasses. Silica is without color, taste or smell, and cannot be melted by the strongest heat. As it occurs in the mineral kingdom—in the state of flint, of quartz, or of sand—it is perfectly insoluble in pure water, either cold or hot—does not dissolve in acid, and very slowly in alkaline solutions. When mixed with potash, soda, or lime, and heated in a crucible to a high temperature, it melts and forms a glass. Window and plate glass consists chiefly of silica, lime, and soda—flint glass contains litharge [oxide of lead] in place of the lime. But though the various forms of more or less pure silica, which are met with in the mineral kingdom, are absolutely insoluble in water, yet it sometimes occurs in nature, and can readily be prepared in a state in which pure water, and even acid solutions, will take it up in considerable quantity. In this state it may be obtained by reducing crown glass to a fine powder, and digesting it in strong muriatic acid, or by melting quartz sand in a large quantity of potash or soda, and afterwards treating the glass that is formed with diluted muriatic acid.

Silica is one of the most abundant substances in nature, and in combination with potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and alumina, it forms a large portion of all the so called crystalline (granitic, basaltic, &c.) rocks. The compounds of silica, with these bases, are called silicates. By the action of the air, and other causes, these silicates undergo decomposition, as glass does when digested with muriatic acid, and the silica is separated in a soluble state. Hence its presence in considerable quantity in the waters of many mineral and especially hot mineral springs, and in appreciable proportion in nearly all waters that rise from any considerable depth beneath the surface, or have made their way through any considerable depth of soil.

In the substance or living vegetable it exists, for the most part, in this state of combination—as well as in the form of an extremely delicate tissue, of which the fibres are exceedingly minute, and therefore expose a large surface to the action of any decomposing agent, or of any liquor capable of dissolving it. In the compost heaps these silicates undergo decomposition—and the more readily the less they have been previously dried, or the greener they are, and the silica of the plant is liberated in a soluble state. Whether or not, when thus liberated, it will be carried, uncombined into the roots of the plants by the water they absorb, will depend upon the quantity of potash or soda in the compost or in the soil, and upon other circumstances hereafter to be explained.

Agriculture is the basis of the wealth of a nation.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

“M.” and “J. C. W.” were received too late for insertion this week, but will be attended to in our next paper.

The Farmer's Encyclopædia.—We have received the 13th number of this work from Col. N. Hickman, No. 88, Baltimore street. It fully sustains the high character of the previous ones. The article upon *Manures*, in the present number should be read and studied by every man engaged in cultivating the earth.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY—ALLEGANY COUNTY LANDS.—As there appears to be a disposition in many persons to the Eastward to change their residences with a view of engaging in the Sheep Husbandry, we would state for the information of all such, that in Allegany County, Maryland, there are large bodies of lands admirably adapted to such purposes, which might be procured at prices which would be cheap when compared with those which prevail at the eastward. And when we say that there is no section of our country better suited to all the purposes of grazing than is the county we have named, we but repeat the opinion of all who have examined it with an observing eye and correct judgment.

ASTONISHING EFFECT OF GUANO.—At the recent exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston, the Transcript says, that a promising object of attention, was the produce of two seed of *sweet corn*, planted by J. E. Teschemacher, in the Public Garden, Charles street, on the 12th of May last, in *poor sandy soil*! One without any manure; product, one stalk, *one ear*, weight 1½ lb. The other, manured with Guano; produced *eight good ears* and four or five useless ones; weight *eight pounds*. Only two spoonfulls of the Guano were used on the hill. These specimens were taken from a small piece planted with corn at the same time. Every other hill manured with Guano, and the effect is the same throughout the whole.

The *thrust personal* in the communication of our correspondent, Mr. McKenney, against our friend Dr. Smith, we think was uncalled for, as we know it to have been undeserved. In conducting agricultural controversies, we think the cause of husbandry would be better promoted by the avoidance of every thing calculated to elicit angry feelings. The *subject* under discussion, is one of deep interest, and as opposite sides have been taken by our very able correspondents, we anticipate that much light will be thrown upon the questions at issue. Being desirous that nothing may occur to interrupt that perfect good nature which should prevail, we will here respectfully suggest, that each shall, in future, forget that either has said a harsh thing, so that all subsequent contributions may be marked by that deference, which tolerates a difference in opinion, because reason is left free to combat it.

MIXTURE OF SOILS—SAVING OF URINE.

The improvement of our lands, by the mixture of soils, is a means almost entirely neglected in our country. There have been, to be sure, a few honorable and striking exceptions; but these are so few as to be scarcely worthy of notice; for their example appears to have been unproductive of a tithe of the influence to which they were intrinsically entitled. In England, however, instances are as numerous as they have proved beneficial, where the most striking and lasting improvements have been brought about by simply mixing clay with sand, and sand with clay. By this process, not only the *textures* of the soils of extensive landed estates have been changed, but a capacity for retaining the benefits of manure imparted to loose sands, on the one hand, while on the other, stiff un-

wieldy clays have been so broken down in their adhesiveness, as to be rendered friable. Nor is this mechanical change, so beneficial to either grade of soils, the only resulting good. As in all virgin clays there are a greater or less proportion of potash, and more or less portions of lime and the other mineral salts; so that by adding and mingling such clays with loose sands, we not only convert them into moulds, but supply also, many of those salts which are absolutely essential to healthful and productive vegetation.

We have always maintained, that a load of rich clay, applied to porous, hungry sands, if thoroughly mixed therewith, by ploughing, cross ploughing, and harrowing, would prove a more lasting benefit than the same quantity of the richest animal or vegetable manures. Indeed, we believe, if, to every load of barn yard manure, one of clay were added, that one half the quantity of the former would answer better than the whole now does. The reasons are obvious. By mixing the clay with the sand, tenacity would be imparted to the soil, an ability created to retain moisture, and, to a certain extent, prevent the escape and consequent loss of the essence of the manure by evaporation.

The above reflections, as to the advantage of using clay as an auxiliary manure for light sandy land bring us to the consideration of the question, as to the best and cheapest method of applying them. In a country like ours, where labor is dear, and time may very properly be said to be money, there are but few of us who could probably undertake to give at one dressing the requisite quantity of clay, to convert, by admixture, the sandy into a loamy soil; but the end can be attained in a way so that neither the labor nor the expense will be materially felt as a tax. Let a hundred or two loads of clay be, at the beginning of every autumn, spread over the barn or cow yard, and thereon be placed a covering of leaves and mould from the woods. Such a body of materials would comprise an admirable bed for the cattle to winter upon: would form an absorbing substance to drink up and retain the liquid voidings of the cattle through the fall, winter and early spring, which when mixed, at the time of carrying out the manure, with the litter and solid excrements which had, in the interval, accumulated thereon, would prove a body of manure rich in all the elements of fertilization, as well as form a basis for *amending* the soil of singular value. By repeating this course of applying the clay, a vast amount of liquid manure would be saved that is now lost, and the texture of the soil would be changed in a few years, without the time or expense being seriously felt. But to render the value of the *liquid* manure the more available, or, in other words, to prevent the loss of its more valuable and volatile parts, it would be well to spread a few bushels of plaster or charcoal over the clay, say 1 bushel to every 20 loads, so proportioning its distribution, as to have about one fifth part spread every three or four weeks. By this means there would always be a fresh body of plaster or charcoal present, to assimilate with and prevent the escape of the ammonia of the urine of the cattle, and thus preserve it for the purposes of fertilization.

Without entering into any minute calculations upon the subject, it may be assumed as the result of chemical analyses and experiments, that every animal of the cow kind kept in a barn yard, when well fed voids urine enough each day, if the escape of the ammonia were prevented, to manure ground enough to produce from two and a half to three pounds of wheat—this is less than the quantity claimed—and that three-fourths of that gas can be saved by the judicious use of plaster or charcoal, in the process we recommend, we do not hesitate to state as our honest belief. If such be the state of the facts in the case, every farmer can make his own calculations as to the loss he annually sustains, by letting the urine of his cattle go to waste, and if he be prudent, he will not hesitate as to what is the proper policy for him to pursue.

We have referred to this subject at this particular time in order that farmers may be reminded of it in time to make the necessary arrangements against fall, to avail themselves of the advantages to result from such a husbanding of one of the very best manures that they can use. In speaking of the several substances, we have endeavored to be plain in order that, in striving to be useful, we might not run the risk of bewildering.

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

As much of the success of next year's labors will depend upon the manner in which the work of *this month* may be executed, we feel that we cannot too urgently impress upon our agricultural brethren the necessity of paying particular attention to every duty now devolving upon them, and to see that whatever may be done, shall be performed in the best possible manner, and that no *delay* which can be avoided be permitted to take place as to the time of its performance. With this brief introduction, we shall proceed to point out what ought now to be attended to.

ON THE FARM.

Fall Ploughing for Grain.—Many of you have doubtless commenced this work. To such we say, push on with your labors until you shall have completed them. To those who have not begun, our advice is, to begin without another day's delay; and on both we would urge the propriety of observing care as the manner of ploughing. Let your furrows be ploughed deep, and the slices so laid as to bury all vegetable matter and pulverize the soil; for, believe us, these are objects of the very first importance.

Seeding Rye.—In putting in this crop, see that you commit your seed to soil calculated to remunerate you for your labor, as it is fruitless to be expending your force and time on land too poor to yield a compensating return. Where the ground may be *really* poor, by the application of a bushel of plaster and two bushels of salt, or four of ashes, per acre, you may place the soil in a position to make moderate amends for its lack of fertility, as these substances will absorb nutriment from the atmosphere, assimilate with it, and dispense it to the crop, as well as maintain a healthful moisture throughout the season. Be sure too, to get your Rye in early, and to sow at least 5 pecks to the acre. It is scarcely necessary for us to remind you, that no land should be seeded before it is finely pulverized by repeated harrowings, and that after the seed is in, it should be again harrowed and finished by rolling.

Seeding Wheat.—We last month endeavored to impress upon you the propriety of *early* seeding, and we will here repeat, that we believe much danger may be avoided by getting in this grain much earlier than you have been in the habit of sowing it. We will sum up our advice in a few brief rules: *Sow early: sow plenty of seed, not less than two bushels to the acre: soak your seed in salt brine or ley, for 12 or 24 hours before sowing, and as you take it out to sow, dry it in lime, or ashes: if your land has not been limed or marled, sow thereon 5 bushels of lime, per acre, after the seed is in: if your land is not rich, sow over each acre a bushel of plaster and two of salt.* Indeed, whether rich or not, we think you will find your interest promoted by sowing the plaster and salt over it, as we believe it would have the tendency not only of fixing the ammonia in the soil, but of retaining it in store, to be fed out *gradually* to the growing plants, and of preventing to a certain extent, the rust.

Sowing of Grass Seeds.—All meadows intended to be set in grass seed, should be prepared and sown as soon in this month as possible. The soil should be made fine and plenty of seed be sown. The following proportions will answer:

If *Timothy* alone, from 1 to 1½ peck per acre, the latter quantity the most eligible one.

If *Orchard grass* alone, 2 bushels per acre.

If *Red Top* alone, 1 bushel per acre.

If a mixture of any two of these be desirable, one half the quantity of each should be sown.

The following mixture would make a good one: 1 bushel of *Rye Grass* and one of *Orchard Grass*, to be sown early in this month, and to have 12 lbs. of clover seed per acre sown thereon next spring as soon as the seed can be lightly harrowed in and rolled without injury to the ground.

Recollect that a *light harrow* is better than a bush harrow, as the latter always drags the seed into irregular masses.

Destruction of Garlic.—If you have any field badly infested with this pest—plough it shallow as soon as you can, harrow up the roots, so as to expose them to the rays of the sun: then, late in the fall, give it a deep ploughing, so as to freeze them, and should January be open enough for so doing, give your ground a third ploughing.

Draining and Ditching.—This month is advantageously suited to such work, and if you have any arable ground that is wet, be sure to have it drained, as no plants can thrive as they ought to do in a wet bed.

Securing Fodder and Tops.—Attend to this duty before all the substance is dried away.

Weeds, Leaves, and Mould.—Can we prevail upon you to go to work with one of your teams and a hand or two, and collect some hundreds of loads of these substances and cover over the yard in which you intend to keep your stock. By doing so now, they will become consolidated by the time you yard your cattle; and rely upon it, that they will make every pound of it good manure by next spring; but if you desire that there shall be no loss from evaporation of the *gem-like liquid*, spread a bushel of plaster or charcoal over the mass, once in two weeks, from the time you yard your stock until you cart out your manure in the spring. Be sure too, in forming your yard, to make it in the shape of a basin, so that none of the rich fertilizing juices may be washed away.

Thrashing out Grain.—Attend to this as early as possible.

Hogs and Hog Pens.—If you have the means of pen-feeding, pen some of your hogs, and provide them with materials to convert into manure for you.

Fences.—See to your fences, so that, through their weakness, you do not tempt your neighbor's or your own stock to break into your corn fields.

Salting Stock.—Take equal parts of salt and lime, mix them together, and give to every animal on your place, twice a week, one gill of the mixture.

Implements and Tools.—Look to these, and see that they be in good order, and when not in use, kept under cover. Let us now pass

INTO THE GARDEN.

Spinach.—Those who wish to provide a supply of this vegetable for next spring use, must sow early this month.

Early Cabbages.—It should be the pride of every farmer to provide a supply of early cabbages for his family's use; so if you wish to deserve the double appellation of a good farmer and a good husband, forthwith provide a bed and sow thereon any of the following kinds of early cabbage seed, *Early York*, *Early Battersea*, *Early Russia*, *Early Bullock's Heart*, or any other kind you may think proper. When the plants are large enough for being transplanted, we will tell you how to manage them, so as to save them from the frosts.

Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish seed may now all be sown.

Celery.—See to the earthing up of your celery.

Cresses, Corn Salad, Chervil, and, indeed, all the small *salading*, may be sown this month; the earlier the better.

Herbs may now be transplanted—or gathered and dried for winter's use.

Strawberries.—This is a good month for setting out new beds of this delightful fruit.

Tomatoes.—Be sure to preserve as well as pickle plenty of these. They make good pickles as all do know, but better preserves, being amongst the richest and most spicy of all fruits.

Budding and Inoculation of fruit trees should be attended to this month.

Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries.—The propagation of these should be attended to during this month.

Orchard Ground.—If you intend to plant an orchard this fall, plough the ground allotted to it as soon as possible—plough it deep; and, if possible, subsoil it also, and when the time for planting arrives give it another ploughing.

With the brief memoranda we have furnished you, we shall close our remarks by wishing you, most sincerely, success in all your labors, fruitful crops, and health and happiness to enjoy the blessings of life.

Clouted Cream.—The editor of the *Farmer's Gazette* recommends the following process of clouting cream. Scald the milk over a slow fire until it rises to the boiling point. This detaches all the cream from the milk, on the top of which it forms a compact sheet, which may be cut like a cheese curd.

Put into coffee or on fruits, it constitutes a rich and delicious appendage. The mode of making it in England, is to put the milk into a bell metal vessel, and let it stand twenty-four hours, or while the cream rises. Then hang the vessel over a moderate fire, where it is continued about an hour and a half. When near ebullition, the vessel is occasionally rapped by the knuckle to ascertain whether it rings, for at the boiling point, the vessel ceases to ring, and is immediately taken off and set away to cool. As the sudden dumb fit in the vessel is to us a new fact in philosophy, we can only hazard the conjecture, that it results from the rapid rarification of the atmosphere in contact with the metal.

Whoever has clouted cream in his coffee, or his butter, will be sure to be pleased with the improvement, aye, and the economy too. Scalded milk, without cream is nearly equal in coffee to cream without scalding.

Be assured, reader, that clouted cream, gives a most cooling and pleasant relish to a well manufactured cup of coffee in the morning, that greatly allays thirst till the next meal.

The advantages of this process is said to be, the expulsion of any bad flavor which the milk may possess, and a yield of one-fifth more and better butter. The truth of these advantages may be very easily tested by the good housewife without much cost and very little trouble.

We recollect many years ago that butter was made in this way at the *Orange Farm*, and that its quality was excellent.

TOMATO FIGS.—As this is the season of Tomatoes, we republish the following recipe, and commend it to every good housewife who desires a rich conserve of domestic manufacture wherewith to treat her friends. And while we do so, would recommend to her, in putting up peaches, pears, quinces &c. not to omit to preserve a few jars of tomatoes as they make the most spicy preserve of all.

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 pounds) of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of

fresh figs! The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in syrup.

CULTIVATION OF TOMATO.

Those who delight in the Tomato will be pleased to learn from this article how to prolong a supply of them in fall and winter.

STATEBURG, March 15, 1829.

Mr. Editor:—At the request "A. C. R." through the medium of "*the Southern Agriculturist*," I beg leave to describe the mode of propagating the Tomatoes, from "*cuttings particularly*," which I have practiced with considerable success for many years. I take care to have a sufficient quantity of seed sown in the nursery bed, early in the season, on a border on the north side of my garden, with southern aspect, covered at night, and exposed to the influence of the sun in the day, which I keep in reserve, in case a late frost should destroy the volunteer plants; the latter I prefer, being stronger, and more forward; either of which I transplant, as the circumstance of the case may require, when they are of a proper size for the first crop. As soon as I discovered them beginning to decline, I cut off about two feet of the tops of the freshest and most vigorous stalks for layers, which will still have fruit and blossoms on them. My beds being prepared and laid off in checks, four feet square, with a garden line, I cut trenches on one side of the checks, in which I lay the cuttings horizontally, one foot in ground, and the tops raised up at the intersection of the lines. At this stage of their growth, they will have many buds, or fibres, ready to take root, which seldom fail unless in very dry weather.

As my garden soil is uncommonly thirsty, and as I have sometimes failed in extraordinary drougths, I would recommend to the admirers of this delicious vegetable, a mode, which answers every purpose of the other, and in which, I have never failed, in a single instance for twenty years, in having an abundance of Tomatoes, throughout the whole season. I take care to have a supply of plants in the nursery bed, at the proper time for setting out a late crop, they will then be laying on the ground, long and spindling, bearing, and in blossom, with many eyes ready to take root. I draw these up, and lay them as before directed, covering the roots and the stalks, excepting such a proportion as in my judgement should be left erect, taking care not to break them; those having roots, will be certain to take, continue bearing until frost. The stalks above recommended, I think, must have a considerable advantage over other plants of a younger growth, and recently taken from a late nursery bed, inasmuch as they have a greater supply of roots, which immediately put out from the joints, in addition to the first, and will sooner produce a vigorous growth of the plant. On the day I apprehend a frost, I pick all which are ripe, and all which have any tinge of red on them, and lay them on pieces of pine bark in the garden, covered with grass, or pine straw at night, and opened in the day, which will ripen them more perfectly in a few days; after which, I lay them on a shelf, and unless the weather is unusually cold, or wet, I have them frequently until December. By observing this plan, I had a few tomatoes at my table on last Christmas day, as a rarity. Nearer the sea-board, there can be but little doubt of its succeeding better. Should this communication throw any new light upon the subject, or be productive of benefit to "A. C. R." or any reader of your valuable work, I shall be highly compensated for having made it.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

I. O. H.

Note, by the Editor.—We have always preferred using plants taken out of a seed bed, in preference to the cuttings; for in addition to the reason given by our correspondent in the above communication, we have found the plant more vigorous, and the crop more abundant: they moreover, will continue longer in a bearing state. Unless the season be moist, or considerable care taken, the cuttings are very apt to fail; when under similar circumstances the plant will take root and grow freely. Our correspondent picks off the ripe fruit, and those tinged with red, and preserves them for future use. But if he will, on the approach of a frost take up his vines, with all their fruit on them, and hang them up under cover, in some out-house, he will have a large addition to his winter stock; for he will find even the small green fruit, will mature, (as far as to color,) the larger ones will prove very

good, and at that season of the year, very acceptable. The method we usually pursue, is to throw the vines over a pole, and place it in our barn, or any convenient place, and there let them hang, taking from the vines only as many of the fruit as are wanted for use. They keep well in this way, and a large quantity can be secured, with very little labor. J. D. L.

THE FARM.

The Farm is the home and the abiding place of the husbandman, and his family. It is there all their social and domestic comforts and happiness are sought and enjoyed. It is there they unite their sympathies, their property, and individual efforts in common stock. By the proper application of their mental and physical powers, they can convert the farm into an earthly paradise. They can impart to it a neatness, fertility and rural beauty, which will endear it to them, above every other spot on the face of the earth, that they may emphatically call it "Home sweet Home."

The Farm which furnishes full scope for all the mental and physical energies of the owner for a long time, will in some measure become the true index of his moral, intellectual, and physical character; the living epistle of his life and labors; and in no department of the establishment do these traits of character appear so conspicuous and beautiful, as in the necessary appendage, the well cultivated garden.

Horticulture is the perfection and refinement of agriculture in miniature. It was the first employment which the Creator assigned to man, while in a state of innocence. With a delightful climate, a rich and fertile soil, Eden no doubt abounded in fruits, vegetables and flowers, "inexhaustible in variety, beautiful in form, splendid in color," delicious to the taste, charming to the sight, and grateful to the smell,—exciting the most pleasurable emotions in all the senses.—For "there out of the ground the Lord God made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food." All these delicate and exquisite pieces of workmanship were planted by God to adorn and beautify the garden assigned to Adam and Eve for a Home, during their long sojourn on the earth; and were expressly calculated to produce in their minds the most exalted and sublime conceptions of the wisdom and goodness of their Creator. The structure, habits, character, and usefulness of the vegetable world, the manner and means by which this wonderful combination of beauty and elegance are produced, afforded them a delightful subject for contemplation and study. The simple process of fluid circulation, which by the influence of heat, light and moisture, gives all the variety of form, and size, and tint, and splendid dyes, that beautify and adorn the vegetable world.

"Such beauty and beneficence combined,
Shade unperceived, so softening into shade,
And all so forming an harmonious whole,
That as they still succeed, they ravish still."

The very name *Eden* signifies pleasure, and no doubt God selected it as the most delightful plat for a Garden, for a Home! on the face of the earth; so that Adam first opened his eyes upon a most exquisite assemblage of beauty, in the variety of vegetables, fruits and flowers, in which he found himself enveloped. It was his home! A scene too fascinating, too tempting for frail humanity to withstand! It was to the garden, the sweet and sacred retirement of a rich and fertile garden, that the Saviour of the world frequently resorted with his disciples, for solemn and devout meditations, and religious conversation and exercises.—It was the only place in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, of which we know, that we find him familiarly frequenting as his home. It was there he went to contemplate the solemn hour of his sacrifice and suffering. It was there we find him giving utterance to his agonizing prayer in view of approaching crucifixion. It was a spot which he had probably contributed to improve and beautify by the labors of his own divine hands.

But independent of these hallowed associations, the garden and gardening possess many attractions for physical and intellectual man. It tends to promote bodily health, cheerfulness of mind, good morals, chastened affections and refined taste, so that a Farmer's house without a well cultivated garden, seems destitute of the most delightful appendage of the Christian's Home; for among all the employments and enjoyments of the Farm, none creates and strengthens domestic attachments so much as this.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

A Cure for the Consumption.—Tea made of St. John's

wort, used as a constant drink, has cured the consumption, and what has been done, may be done again. The tea may be made as you would make peppermint or any other herb tea to drink—by merely steeping the herb in warm water.—The herb may be gathered at any time after it is large enough—but the best time for gathering it is during the month of July. It may be found in almost every meadow.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Mr. Editor—I saw in your paper of July 8th, an account of the death of Mr. Richardson's cow, and from your statement and what I have learned otherwise, I should judge her disease to be the same as one I had the care of, owned by Mr. Daniel H. 'ley, Jr., of Woburn, that died about a week after sickness, but as splitting the tail in the soft place will cure the tail sickness, and rubbing in warm sulphur and hog's lard back of the ridge between the horns twice a day for a few days will cure the horn ail, I expected she would be well in a few days, but when I saw her the next day, I found she had a disease I had seen several times, the symptoms of which were an obstinate costiveness and a refusal to eat or drink, and part of the time she would chew her cud, and her nose would sweat and appear to be in good health. Again her nose would be dry and she would appear to be in pain.

I had found if I could make physic to operate well the cow would recover in a few days. I gave Mr. Hadley's cow three pounds of Epsom salts in four days with very little effect. After her death, I opened her and found the contents of her little paunch to be dry and hard, and the thin partitions in the little paunch to be black, and so mortified as to be rotten as wet paper.

For this disease I should recommend physic in large doses until the stomach and bowels are thoroughly evacuated. This disorder ought to be attended to immediately and with energy. I will name two recipes from Mr. Clatter's book, which I think are good.

1. Take castor oil one pound; beat it with the yolks of two eggs until incorporated, then add salt of tartar half an ounce, and sweeten it with molasses or coarse sugar; mix in three pints warm gruel; give it for one dose.

2. Take Epsom salts one pound; anniseed and ginger of each two ounces; sweeten it well with molasses; pour three pints boiling water on the above, and when blood warm give it for one dose.

In this disease, I would give a dose and a half at first, and a dose in about twenty hours if the first dose did not operate well, and so continue until the stomach and bowels were emptied of their contents.

If you can make out any thing of the above, it is at your service. JESSE DIKE.

Stoneham, Aug. 6, 1843.

Physic of some kind should always be administered in case of costiveness. We know so little in this country of the disease of cattle, that when we attempt to aid them we as often injure as assist them. But we run very little risk in giving something to clear out the bowels. Glauber salts are as unobjectionable as any physic for cattle, and one pound is a suitable dose for a cow.

We learn that the *horn ail* is not known by that name in England. The complaint itself is not well understood in this country.—*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*

USEFUL RECIPES.

To make good Loaf Bread.—Mix dry and well rubbed together, two teaspoons full of cream of tartar with one quart of flour—then dissolve three fourths of a teaspoon full of super carbonate of soda in a sufficient quantity of sweet milk; mix the whole together and bake immediately. If water be used instead of sweet milk, add a little shortening.

If the above directions be strictly followed, bread will be produced of superior lightness and whiteness—and no person having once tasted of it made in this way, would willingly resort to the common method of producing the *staff of life*.—*Boston Med. Jour.*

Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour. After it becomes milk warm, bottle it close. One pint will make eighteen lbs. of bread.

To Dry Fruit.—To five pounds of fruit, take one pound of sugar, and place in a kettle. When dissolved put in your fruit. When boiled through, skim out the fruit on plates; boil down your syrup until thick, then pour it on your plates, and then set them in the sun or oven.

Fruit dried in this way will not have worms in it, like that dried without cooking, and is a far better article.

Concord, Mich., July 5, 1843.

A. T. G.

Items of Domestic Economy.—Use Spts. of Turpentine to remove grease spots from clothes. It dissolves the grease, and then soap the more easily removes it. Grease may be removed from undyed woollen by a solution of pearl-ash.

To prevent the Smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it. It will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

Bleeding at the Nose.—Mr. Negrier, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, says that bleeding from the nose may be almost instantaneously checked, by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows. It is well known that such hæmorrhages are often formidable and sometimes fatal. This is an easy remedy, if of any efficacy. Those who are afflicted can try it and see.

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road.—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

PREMIUMS:

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, A Silver Goblet
For the best do. of 100 acres and upwards, do
To the farmer who has improved his farm in the shortest time and most economical manner, do
Committee—Judson M. Duckett, Chairman, Wilson M. Carey, Jesse Garret.

CROPS.

For the best 15 acres of Corn, Sett of American Farmer
Do 5 do do Sett of Farmer's Cabinet
Do 15 do Wheat, Sett of Cultivator
Do 10 do do 4 yrs. sub. to Am. Farmer

To be accompanied with a full statement of the manure used, manner of preparing the ground, character of soil, description of seed planted, and manner in which the corn was cultivated; the certificate of three respectable gentlemen will be required, who saw the ground measured, as well as the grain.—To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

ESSAYS.

For the best Essay on the system of Farming best adapted to Baltimore county, including rotation of crops, and having reference to the productiveness as well as progressive improvement of the same, A copy of Loudon's Encyclopedia To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

For the best treatise on the proper and most profitable method of applying lime, Sett American Farmer
Committee—Wm. F. Johnson, Ch., Micajah Merryman, Henry Carroll of My Lady's Manor.

For the best essay explaining the Cause of the Failure of the Rye Crop, with a remedy for the same,

Sett of the Farmer's Cabinet
Committee—Edward P. Roberts, ch., Thomas Love and Aquila Talbot.

For the best Treatise on the proper management of an Apple and Peach Orchard, Loudon's Ency. on Gardening
Committee—R. Sinclair, sr. ch., Lloyd N. Rogers and Hillen Jenkins.

For the best Treatise on the most effectual mode of destroying the Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds,

4 yrs sub. to Amer. Farmer, or Farmer's Cabinet.
Committee—John R. Cockey, ch., Elijah Marsh, and Thomas Kelso.

For the best treatise on the Hessian Fly, with a preventive against the ravages of the same, to be tested by a committee, \$25 in Agricultural works
Committee—Gideon B Smith, ch'n, Dr D S Gittings, Dr Hy Wilkins, John Y Day, Horace Love.

For the best method of keeping Farm Accounts, A Gold Pen
Committee—Henry Mankin, ch'n, Samuel Wyman, J W Ward.

For the best treatise on the Rust, with a remedy, \$25
Committee—Wm F Pearce, ch'n, Mr Raphael, Col. Edw Howard.

For the best treatise on the breed of Cattle, best suited to Baltimore county, 4 yr's sub. to American Farmer

Committee—John Gibson, ch'n, Wm Anderson, David Carlisle.

CATTLE.

For the best pair Working Oxen, A handsome Yoke
Committee—Sam'l Worthington, ch'n, Geo Beltzhoover and Isaac Webster.

For the best Cow, without regard to breed, Silver Butter Tub
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, Robt Howard, D M Perine and John Pearce.

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best Durham Bull, between 1 & 2 yrs do Medal

For the best do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

For the best do Cow, 2 yrs & upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For the second best do do do Certificate

For the best Durham Heifer 1 & 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

For do do do calf, 4 mos & 1 yr old, do do

Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, A B Kyle and Col Atlee.

For the best thorough bred Devon Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For do do do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal

For do do do Bull Calf, between 4 mos and 1 yr old, do do

For do do do Devon Cow, 2 years old do Medal

and upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For second best do do do Certificate

For best Devon Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs old, do do

For best do do do Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

Committee—Geo Law, ch'n, Jas Sykes & Robt Howard.

For the best thorough bred Ayshire Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal

Do do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do Medal

Do do do Ayr's Cow, 2 yrs old & upw Silver Goblet

2d best do do do do Certificate

Do do do Heifer, 1 & 2 yrs old Silver Medal

Do do do do Calf, 4 mos & 1 yr do do

Committee—Benj C Howard, ch'n, D M Perine and Frederick Harrison.

For the best thorough bred Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

Do do do Bull between 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

Do do do Cow, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

2d best do do do do do Certificate

Do do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 year old, do do

Committee—John Pearce, ch'n, Jeremiah Yellott, and Jno Worthington, Randallstown.

FAT CATTLE.

For the two best fat Cattle, Silver Goblet

For the two second best do do do

Committee—Henry F Turner, ch'n, Jefferson Rusk, and Wm Eden.

SHEEP.

For the best South Down Buck, Silver Knife and Fork

do do do New Leicester do do do

do do do Merino do do do

do do do Saxony do do do

do do do 3 Ewes of the above breeds, Silver Cream Spoon

Committee—Tho B Cockey, ch'n, H B Chew, and Joshua M Turner.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, Silver plated Lard Lamp

For the 2d best do do do Silver Knife and Fork

For the best Breeding Sow, Pair silver plated Candlesticks

For the 2d best Breeding Sow do do do Gold Pencil

Committee—John Yellott, ch'n, Hy Crowl and Fr. Cook.

HORSES.

For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes, Silver Goblet

For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, do do do

Pair silver plated Cake Baskets

For the best Jack, Silver Goblet

For the best Mule, Silver Medal

Committee—Henry Stevenson of Josiah, ch'n, John Baker and Henry Habbersett.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough, Silver Goblet

do do do Subsoil do do do

do do do Hill-side do do do

The ploughs to be tested at the ploughing match.

Committee—H M Fitzhugh, ch'n, Sam'l Stone and Michl. Alder.

For the best Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$25

do do do Corn Sheller, Gold Pencil

do do do Corn and Cob Crusher, do do

do do do Straw Cutting Machine, do do

do do do Drill Barrow, do do

do do do Steaming Apparatus, Silver Snuff Box

Premiums will be given for any other Implements of husbandry of peculiar merit enumerated above.

Committee—J T H Worthington, ch'n, Edward Rider, E. Parsons, John Rodgers, Ab Linthicum, jr.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 2 lbs Butter, Pair silver Butter Knives

do do do sample Cheese, 5 lbs Silver Cheese Scoop

Committee—R Gilmer, jr. ch'n, J G Davis, D Barnum.

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons, Gold Thimble

do do do lb Reeled Silk, Silver Knitting Sheath

do do do lb Sewing do Silver Needle Case

Committee—E L'Hernault, ch'n, Gideon B Smith and E P Roberts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best acre of Potatoes, Silver Medal

do do do do Beets or Mangel Wurzel, do do

do do do do Ruta Baga, do do

do do do do White Turnips, do do

Competitors for the above premiums will be required to produce the certificate of two gentlemen, stating the number of bushels raised per acre.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the handsomest home made Quilt, Gold Thimble

do do do best home made Sheeting, Gold Needle Case

do do do do Blanket, do do

do do do do fulled Linsey for men's wear, Gold Pencil

do do do do Carpet, Handsome Celery Glass

do do do do pair do Stockings, Set silver Knitting Needles

do do do do handsomest Rug, Pair of gold Scissors

do do do do do silk or worsted Embroidery, do do

Committee—Daniel Warfield, ch'n, Wm Tiffany and Jno Y Wethered.

FRUIT.

For the best peck of autumn Apples, Silver Fruit Knife

do do do do winter do do do

do do do do autumn Pears, do do

do do do do do winter do do do

Committee—Dr Edmondson, ch'n, Edw Kurtz and R D Burns.

Any gentleman appointed on either of the above committees, declining to serve, is requested to apprise the Secretary of the fact, before the 10th of May next.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT, and the best 5 pounds of HONEY.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the committees for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

REGULATIONS.

Competitors for premiums are referred to the following rules and regulations of the Society, a compliance with which will be strictly required by the Executive Committee.

No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the society, shall be entitled to said premium, unless said applicant shall be the owner of the object, property or article, entered for such premium, at the time of exhibiting the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county, and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose, for the six months previous. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members, who are now entitled to offer objects for premiums.

Competitors for premiums on Stock and other articles must cause an entry to be made on the society's book, at the office of the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. FULTON, Ramsay's Hotel, Govanstown,) before 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show. Competitors in the Ploughing Match must enter on or before the 18th day of October.

All animals must be on the Society's ground, opposite Ramsay's hotel, by 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and must remain until the afternoon of the second day, unless the committee of Arrangement consent to their removal at an earlier time.

Articles designed for exhibition or premium, must be distinctly labelled with the owner's name and residence. They must be placed under the control of the Committee of Arrangements, by 10 o'clock of the first day of the exhibition, at the hotel, and not be removed until the close of the Fair.

The Committee may withhold a premium when there is no competition, or when the animal or article is not in their opinion worthy of reward.

The several awarding Committees will enter upon the discharge of their duties at 12 o'clock of the first day; and on the completion of their awards, will prepare accurate lists of the same, to be handed to the Secretary by 9 o'clock, AM. on Thursday, the second day.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock, AM. on Friday, the 20th day of October.

The sale of stock will commence at 11 o'clock, AM. of the same day.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c. shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance.

Persons from a distance, having improved stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend—The society will have an auctioneer to conduct all sales free of charge—Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition—An abundant supply of provender may be had on the ground.

The Executive Committee confidently hope that all will manifest a willingness to contribute to the interest of the occasion, by sending any thing which may possess merit, altho' not included in the above schedule; and as a room will be appropriated exclusively to the display of Needle Work, &c. they rely upon the Ladies to make it an interesting part of the exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING, &c.

An Address will be delivered on Thursday, the 19th Oct. at 12 o'clock, and the premiums distributed immediately afterwards.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday, 20th, at 3 o'clock, PM.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 29, 1843.

PROVISIONS—

Beef, Balt. mess, \$10 1/4 Butter, Glades, No. 1, 2

Do. do. No. 1, 9a 1/2 Do. do. 2, 3

Do. prime, a Do. do. 3, 3a

Pork, mess, 11 3/4 Do. Western 2, 8a

Do. No. 1, 10 3/4 Do. do. 3, a6

Do. prime, 9 3/4 Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a 1/2

Do. cargo, Do. do. 2, none

Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a Do. Western, 1, 7a

Do. middlings, " a Do. do. 2, 2

Do. shoulders, " a Do. do. bbls 1, 6a

Do. asst'd, West. 4 1/2 Cheese, casks, 6 1/2

Do. hams, 5a6 Do. boxes, 6 1/2

Do. middlings, 4 1/2 Do. extra, 10a20

Do. shoulders, 3 1/2

COTTON—

Virginia, 6 a 7 Tennessee, lb. 7a

Upland, 6 a 7 Alabama, 7 a 8

Louisiana, 7 a 8 Florida, 7a 1/2

North Carolina, 7 a Mississippi

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15 Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10

S. Carolina do 9a11 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10

White Pine, pann' 25a27 Shingles, W.P. 2a9

Common, 20a22 Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00

Select Callings, 14a16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75

Common do 8a10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 20a New Orleans 28a

Porto Rico, 27a28 Guadalupe & Mart 19a

English Island, 27a28 Sugar House, 28a36

TOBACCO—

Common 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 Yellow, 8 a 10

Brown and red, 4 a 5 Fine yellow, 12a14

Ground leaf, 6 a 7 Virginia, 4 a 9

Fine red 6 1/2 a 8 Rappahannock, 3 a 7

Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13 Kentucky, 13 a 11

Yellow and red, 7a10 Cuba, 15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a [Ground per bbl. 1.00a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50 St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00

Do. brown a7.50 Brazil, white, 7.75a8.25

Porto Rico, 7.25a8.00 Do. brown, 7.75a8.25

New Orleans, 6.75a7.25 Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.75

Do. City Mills, 4.87a

Do. Susquehanna, 4.75a

Rye, first 3.12a 3.25

Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 3a 3.12

Do. per hhd. \$13. a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu. 110 Peas, black eye, 112

" best Pa. red 100a102 Clover seed, store 5.00a

" ord. to pri. Md 90a103 Timothy do 2.00a2.25

Corn, white, 50a51 Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.37

" yellow Md. 51a52 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25

Rye, Pa. a58 Ship Stuff, bus. 20a22

Oats, Md. 22a23 Brown Stuff, 14a15

Beans, 112a Shorts, bushel, 10a

COFFEE—

Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a12

P. Rico & Laguay. 7a 8 Rio, 7a 8

St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1/2 Triage, 3 1/2 a 4

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10 Sperm, 28a29

Do. choice brands, 10 1/2 Wax, 60a65

Dipped, 8a 9

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a1 65

FEATHERS—perl. 26a28

WOOL—

WASHED.

Saxony, 33a35 Saxony and Merino 16a18

Full Merino, 30a33 Common, to 1 blood, 14a17

3-4 blood do. 27a30 Pulled, 213 Mo. 72 of

1-2 do do 24a27

1-4 and common, 18a20

Tub washed, 18a20

SOAP—

Baltimore w white, 12a14 North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1/2 a 4

" brown & yell'w 4 1/2 a 5 1/2

Wheat—The

American says

that 30,000bu.

wheat of new

crop, were on

sale on Monday,

and principal part taken

at full and steady prices,

viz.: good to

prime Md. and

Va. reds 100a

103c., and a

cargo superior

Va. red 105c.

A small portion

receipts were damp

and in bad order,

which sold at

85a95c. Sales

prime Mar'nd

white at 110c.

AULT'S FIRST RATE ENGLISH CABBAGE SEEDS.



Just received from Mr. J. J. Ault, Horticultural Seedman, near London, our usual supply of first rate Early and Late CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds, viz. Bullock's Heart, Early York, large York, Early Harvest, Early Birmingham, large Imperial, large Drum Head, large Flat Dutch, &c. The time to sow

these seeds is from 10th to the 20th September. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbage, will be given gratis with each parcel of seeds. They are of last year's growth and in most excellent order having been on the water only 13 days in the steam-ship to Boston, and are warranted equal to the seed we have been selling in this city for the last 20 years. Also, early and late Cauliflower, Cape Broccoli, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by **SAML. AULT & SON,** au 23 4t cor. Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleazy. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman. au 16

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by **N. H. R. DE COURSEY,** Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md. if au 9

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLER'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. Baltimore, July 26, 1843. **JAMES HUEY & CO.**

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD,

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent	\$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore, Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 **A. & CO.**

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to **S. SANDS.**

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDS

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUMSTONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please. He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at \$1 per bbl. **E. J. COOPER,** City Block, Baltimore. aug 30

GERMAN, MEDITERRANEAN, OR FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

The subscriber will receive orders for this wheat at \$2 per bushel. **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.** au 30

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crops: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale. no 9

OBEDE HUSSEY

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices, Grain and Grass Scythes Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns Grass Scythes with hangings complete Scythe Stones, Rifles, Grain Cradles, wood braced Scythe Nibs and Rings do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers Sickle, German and American

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis	Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle,	Dr. A. Tyson do
B. D. Hall, do	Moses Potter do
Mr. Hopkins, do	Jas. Rittenhouse do
Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey,	St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. **R. S. jr. & Co.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the very best description will answer. Apply at this office.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH,** corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

W.H. KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY, IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"

CELEBRATED HAT STORE.

74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST OF HOLLADAY ST.

Established A. D. 1837.

FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

AS FOLLOWS.—

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body)	\$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article,	3 00
Do black Cassimer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture,	4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.

Look well and remember the name,

KEEVIL & CO. jy 26 tf

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next. New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t **D. K. MINOR.**

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. fe 23 **WM. TREGO, Baltimore.**

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Limestone, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from **WM. M. DOWNING.** ja 25 6m

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address **JOHN P. E. STANLEY,** No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore